

## § 725.420

## 40 CFR Ch. I (7–1–10 Edition)

(b) Recipient microorganisms eligible for the tiered exemption from review under this part are listed in § 725.420.

(c) Criteria for the introduced genetic material contained in the new microorganisms are described in § 725.421.

(d) Physical containment and control technologies are described in § 725.422.

(e) The conditions for the Tier I exemption are listed in § 725.424.

(f) In lieu of complying with subpart D of this part, persons using recipient microorganisms eligible for the tiered exemption may submit a Tier II exemption request. The limited reporting requirements for the Tier II exemption, including data requirements, are described in §§ 725.450 and 725.455.

(g) EPA review procedures for the Tier II exemption are set forth in § 725.470.

(h) Subparts A through C of this part apply to any submission under this subpart.

### § 725.420 Recipient microorganisms.

The following recipient microorganisms are eligible for either exemption under this subpart:

- (a) *Acetobacter aceti*.
- (b) *Aspergillus niger*.
- (c) *Aspergillus oryzae*.
- (d) *Bacillus licheniformis*.
- (e) *Bacillus subtilis*.
- (f) *Clostridium acetobutylicum*.
- (g) *Escherichia coli* K-12.
- (h) *Penicillium roqueforti*.
- (i) *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.
- (j) *Saccharomyces uvarum*.

### § 725.421 Introduced genetic material.

For a new microorganism to qualify for either exemption under this subpart, introduced genetic material must meet all of the criteria listed in this section.

(a) *Limited in size*. The introduced genetic material must consist only of the following:

- (1) The structural gene(s) of interest.
- (2) The regulatory sequences permitting the expression of solely the gene(s) of interest.
- (3) Associated nucleotide sequences needed to move genetic material, including linkers, homopolymers, adaptors, transposons, insertion sequences, and restriction enzyme sites.

(4) The nucleotide sequences needed for vector transfer.

(5) The nucleotide sequences needed for vector maintenance.

(b) *Well-characterized*. For introduced genetic material, well-characterized means that the following have been determined:

(1) The function of all of the products expressed from the structural gene(s).

(2) The function of sequences that participate in the regulation of expression of the structural gene(s).

(3) The presence or absence of associated nucleotide sequences and their associated functions, where associated nucleotide sequences are those sequences needed to move genetic material including linkers, homopolymers, adaptors, transposons, insertion sequences, and restriction enzyme sites.

(c) *Poorly mobilizable*. The ability of the introduced genetic material to be transferred and mobilized is inactivated, with a resulting frequency of transfer of less than  $10^{-8}$  transfer events per recipient.

(d) *Free of certain sequences*. (1) The introduced genetic material must not contain a functional portion of any of the toxin-encoding sequences described in this paragraph (d).

(i) For the purposes of this section, a functional portion of a toxin-encoding sequence means any sequence which codes for a polypeptide that has one of the following effects:

(A) It directly or indirectly contributes to toxic effects in humans. Directly contributes to toxic effects in humans means those sequences encoding polypeptides that have direct toxicity to target cells. An example of a sequence which directly contributes to toxic effects in humans is one which encodes the portion of diphtheria toxin, listed in paragraph (d)(2) of this section, capable of interacting with elongation factor 2, leading to inhibition of protein synthesis in target respiratory, heart, kidney, and nerve tissues. Indirectly contributes to toxic effects in humans means a sequence whose encoded polypeptide is not directly toxic to target cells, yet still adversely affects humans. An example of a sequence which indirectly contributes to toxic effects is the sequence